SHIE DE PRESENTATION & SECURISE

COMPLETE OUTFIES NOR OFFICE

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, SATURDAY AUGUST 23, 1862.

CITY GOVERNMENT. HOUNDER STRAPS MILIAM SHANE, Recoder.

pullences wall many !

JOHN CHUMBLEY, Mondal. Deputy Marshale-Well, Wilhinson, A. G. Tocker, and James A. Steele. Clerks of the Market John Chambley, as office, Sent; Jor L. Ryan, second ; and John Reddick , third . Tax America William Driver Revenue Culletter-A. B. Shoukhand Water Tax Collector-E. B. Gurrett

Densirer-R. Benry Wheef Mader-Thomas Leale. Superintendent of the Worldons-J. Q. Dedd. intendent of the Water Works-James Wyati. Chief of the Fire Department-John M. Sealury. Scatan of the Counterp-T. B. McBeide. City Affarmy-John McPhail Smith.

CITY COUNCIL. Board of Aldermen-M. M. Brien, President ; J. E. Newman, G. A. J. Mayfield, H.G. Scovel, Wm. S. Cheatham, J. C Smith, M. G. L. Claiborne, and Jas. Robb. Common Council-W. P. Jones, President; William Roberts, T.J. Yarbrough, Wm. Briver, Wm. Stewart Louis Hough, W. Mulling, James Turner, G. M. South gate, A. J. Cole, Jas. Davis, Andrew Anderson, J. R. Knowles, and John Cready.

STANSISH COMMITTEEN OF THE CITY COUNCIL. Pinance-Knowles, Scovel and Cole. Water Works-Anderson, Smith and Claiborne. Streets -- Yarbrough, Turner, Southgate, Invie, Brico. May field, Cheathara and Claiburns. Wherf-Newman, Stewart and Torner Hospital-Jones, Mayfield and Shoan Schools-Cheatham, Maybeld and Knowles Gas-Driver, Chestham and Davis. Cometery-Fmith, Stewart and Newman Market House-Roberts, Stewart and Torner. fores-Hough, Chaiberns and Davis. Police-Cheatham, Brien and Anderson Springs-Hough; Carlsorne and Bring;

Improvements and Expenditures-Cole, Scovel and ready.

Public Property—Brien, Cheatham and Turner. Pest House-Mayfield, Jones and Roberts.

Warkhouse Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowles

sear-The Board of Aldermon meets the Tuesday) next preceding the second and fourth Thursdays is each month, and the Common Council the second and fourth Thursdays in each exently

NIGHT POLICE

Coporin-John Baugh. First Lieutengut-Wm. Yarbroogh. Second Lieutenant-John H. Davin. Policens -- Wm. Jackson, John Cavender, Nich Davis. Joel Philitpie, Wm. Baker, John Cottrell, William Mayo, John Engles, J. W. Wright, John Puckett,

bert Scott, W. C. Francis, Thomas Francis, Andrew Joyce, Barid Yates, and Charles Rullit.

COUNTY OFFICERS. Shor(f-James M. Hinton: Deputies-Thomas Hol gon and J. K. Buchanan.

Register-Phineas Carrett. Trustes-W. Janper Taylor. Coroner-N. H. Balcher. Ranger-John Corbitt.e mus Collector-J. G. Briley. Hailread Tur Collecter-W. D. Robertson Cantables for the Nathrille District-John D. Gow.

COUNTY COURT. Judge-Hon, James Whitworth, Clerk-P. Lindsley Nichol.

The Judge's Court meets the first Monday it each mouth, and the Quarterly Court, composed of the Magistrates of the County, is held the first Monday in January, April, July and October

CIRCUIT COURT. Judge-Hon Nathaniel Rester. Clerk-David C. Love. For The Court incels the first Monday in Marc

CRIMINAL COURT. Judge Hon. William E. Torner

Clork-Charles E. Dugons. The Court meets the Grat Monday in April At

CHANCERY COURT.

Chancellor-Hon, Samuel D. Frierzon are The Court meets the first Monday in May an

L 0. 0. F.

Jone F. Russ, Grand Secretary, should be addressed at Nachuille, Tenn.

Transmit Lindyr, No. 1-Monta georg Turnlay irve ing, at their Hall, on the corner of Union and Som mer streets. The officers for the present lown, are O. R. Leweur, N. G.; J. E. Mills, V. S.; J. L. Westley

ceretary ; L. K. Spain, Treasurer. Trains Lodge, No. 10-Meets at the come plus every Monday Evening. The officers are: R. A. Campbell, N. G.; Heary Apple, V. G.; J. L. Park Secretary ; B. E. Brewn, Tressurer.

Smiley Lodge, No. 90-Macta at their Hall, on South Cherry street, every Friday Evening. The officers are: O. C. Covert, N.G.; Frank Harman, V.G.; James Wyatt, Scoretary ; W. M. Mullery, Trussurer

Aurora Ladge, No. 105, (Greman)-Meets at the Hall, morner of Union and Sommer streets, every Thursday Evening. The officers are : Charles Birk, N.O.; P. Friedman, Y.G.; - Bitterlieb, Secretary;

Ridgely Electropenent, No. 1-Morta at the above Hall on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. The officers are: J. E. Mills, C.P., T. H. Mollride, H.P. G. P. Poller, S.W.; Peter Harris, Jr., J.W.; John F. Hide, Spribe ; B. R. Cutter, Trustiver,

above Hall on the second and fourth Wednesday nights of each month. The officers are Jan. T. Heli. C.P.; Henry Apple, H.P.; L. Moker, S.W.; H. Friedman, J.W. Churlet Kircher, Scribe; J. N. Ward,

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS. Laujavilla & Nashville R.H. Truin leaves at T.45, a.M. Nashville & Becator B.R. Train leaves at 6.00, A.M. Nach. & Chattanuoga S. R. Train leaves at 10.00, A. M.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY

OFFICE No. 51, Owner Brach. Persons wishing to soud Freight and Packages by the Mucaing Trains or the Louisville are Nasuvoice, and HARRYSLLE AND DECATOR MAILBOADS, most have the same at the Office by 6 evisch the evening provious,

DAVIDSON COUNTY DIRECTORY-Continued. MILITARY QUARTERS AND OFFICERS.

Past-Headquarters on High street. Col. 2. F. Milier, commanding. District-Headquarters on Summer street (Dr. Ford's residence.) W. H. Fldell, Mrd. Ekts T. S. Infastry, A. A. A. C. Present Marshal -Headquarters at the Capitol, A.

c. Gittem, Col. 1st Tenn. Tofuntry Chief Auditor Quartermonies - Headquarture on Covery street; No. 10, (Judge Citron's resolutes) Cupt. J. D. Blugbam distant Querie master No - Cherry Street, Capt. R. Stevenson.

Aminust Quartermenter-Vine street, near Mrs. olk's residence. Capt. R. N. Lemb. Augitant Quartermatter-No. 27, Markot atroot .-Capt, J. M. Hale, (this Commission Headquarters, No. 10, Vine et.

Capt. R. Mselicely. Commission of Scholasses-Birnel street. Cast. S. Acting Commissionry of Substitutes - Corner of and College streets Limit Charles Allen-

Medical Director-Summer street. (Dr. Ford's old catilence.) Surgeon, E. Swift. Medical Purreyur's Office-Church street, Maronic Boilding, J. R. Pierre, Surgeon, 8th Kentucky Infantry, Acting Medical Purveyor.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS. Sorthern Mail, via Louisville, arrives Daily, 5,30 P. M. " leaves " 7,45 A.M. Columbia, via T. & A. B.R. arrives " 6.30 P.M. leaves " 6,10 A.M. Shelleyville, via N. & U. R.B. urrivos 0 2,50 P.M. inaves "10.00 A 31. leaves " 2.00 P.M. Memphis Mail, leaves Daily, via Louisville and Calro. POST-OFFICES OPEN REVOND LEBANON ARE-

Liberty, Alexandriu: Watertown, Jenning w Fork POST-OFFICES ON LINE OF N. & C. B.R --Jordan's Valley, or Shelbyville, Christians. Palmetto.

B. B. CONNOR & BRO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. NO. 5 COLLEGE STREET

New Stock just received and for sale low to close out Consignments, 200 Bble, Sait, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 100 boxes SALT, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 50 Colla ROPE, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 40 bbfs. Coal Office for many by CONNOR & BRO. 10 half bbls. Coal Oll., for sale by CONNOR & BRO

150 dosen BROOMS, for sale by CONNOR & SHO. 50 boxes SOAP, for sale by CONNOS & BRO 50 baxes STARCH, like hale by CONNOR A BRO. 12 shouts TEA, for sale by CONNOR & BRO 12 half chests TEA, for sale by CONNOR & Blio 12 cading TEA, for sale by CONNER & BRO

10 boxon Youst POWDERS, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 20 casks SODA, for sale by CONNOR & BUG 100 gross MATCRES, for sale by CONNON & BEO 25 boxes Star CANDLES, for sale by CONNOR a 1900.

25 house COFFEE, for sale by connon a co. 14 bols, VINEGAR, I reals by CONNOR & BRO. 10 kin stal MON, f r axis by CONNOR & BEO-24 kits MACREERS, for side by CONNOR & BEO. 5 kits HERRING, for mis by

CONNOR & BRO. 2 kits SHAD, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 19 blue TROUT, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 10 thin MACKEREL, for said by CONNOR & BRO. 4 bbls. CIDEH, for sale by CONNOR & BRO

16 topos deted HERLING, for said by CONNOR & BRO. 16 boxes Bried Souted, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. SO keep NAILS, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

50 bble Crusted Sugar, for cale by CONNOR & BRO. 125 bags MEAL, for sale by 400NNOR & BRO. 500 hose FLOUR, for sale by CONNOR & Billo

20 casks HAMP, for sale by CONNO & BRO. 20 can'ts SIDES, for said by CONNOR & BRO. 200 ap 8 CONNOB 4 BRO.

20 bases from tiarden SEED, for sup by CONNOR & SEO. S table Onton SEIS, for rade by CONNOR & ORO. 1O tieress Chuvrassed HAMS, with a large list of all our old stand, No. 2 College street, an in CONNOR & SRO. ap 2

DR. COLEMAN'S

THE attention of citizens, strangers, and others was Ling Nashville, requiring modulated and, is respectfully called to the office, No. 21. Presidents abrect, see and floor, between Cherry and the Square.

Dr. Conwan is an old practitioner of malicime, his almost ministed experience and flathering success for many years past, in the treatment of rurans the name of the many years past, in the treatment of rurans the next investment in the device has unlivited attention to all discussions of this nature. Many cause of the meet investment of streatment.

Primary, Secondary, Turilary and Heroditary Syphilis, Gonorrhow, Gleat and all dismasses of the gratian and surnary organs, meet with no resistance to be remains.

Masuville Union.

FERMS: DULY Trees, per susualization investor lines. He to THE WESSELL STREET, per SHEETING, Co. or or WHERE Units, per autum con corrected 60.

SATURDAY MOUNTED AUD TO THE

Letter from Orphens U. Kerr. Another Story from Old Above Agil ating the Negro Question.

Correspondence New York Funday Mercury. Matters and things here are still in a strategic condition, and naught has disturbed our monotony for a week, save a story they tell about honest Old Abe. It seems that two of the conservative border State chaps, who are here for the express purpose of protesting against every thing whatsoever, had a discussion about the honest Abe, and one chap bet the other chap five dollars that he couldn't, by any possible means, speak to the Presdent without hearing a small aneedote. " Done!" says the other chap, gleefully,

'I'll take that bet." That very same night, at about twelve o'clock, he tore frantically up to the Whise House, and commenced thunder-ing at the door, like Richard at the gates of Ascalon. The Honest Abe stuck his night-capped head out of the window, and says he:

"Is that you, Mr. Seward?" "No, sir!" says the border State chap, glaring up through the darkness. "I'm messenger from the army. Another great strategic movement has taken place, and our whole army have been taken prisoners by the Southern Confederacy. n fact," says the conservative chap, frantically, " the backbone of the rebellion is broken AGAIN."

"Hem!" says the honest Abe, shaking a musquito from his night cap, "this strategy reminds me of a little story. There was a man out in lowa, sal down to play a game of checkers with another man, inducing his friends around him to lend him the change necessary for stakes. He played and he played, and he lost the first game. Then he played much more cautiously, and he lost the next game. His friends commenced to grumble; but, says he: "Don't you worry yourselves, boys, and I'll show you a cute move, pretty soon.' So he played, and he played, and he lost the third game. Don't be impatient, boy's,' anys he, 'you'il se that great move pretty soon, I tell you. Then he played with great care, taking a long time to consider every move, and by way of change, lost the fourth game Close attention to what he was about, and much minute calculation, also enabled him to lose the fifth game. By this time his friends had lent him all their change, and began to think it was time for that great move of his to come off. 'Have you any more change?" says he. 'Why, no say they. 'Then,' says he, with great spirit, 'the time for that move I was telling you about has come at last.' As he commenced to rise from his chair, instead of continuing to play, his cleaned out friends bethought themselves to as a him what that famous move was? "Wby, says he, pleasantly, 'It's to move off for Mr. Senutor Whiter, of Indiana, re-

a little more change." At the conclusion of this quaint tale, my boy, the border State chapiled groaning to his quarters at Williard's, stuck a five dollar Treasury note under the pillow of the other border State chap, and immediately took the evening train for the

Such is the story they tell, my boy; but I'm inclined to accept it merely as a thy the name of Republican, is unworthy work of fiction, with a truthful moral. Certain it is, that as a strategy increases, | no Republican party, no Democratic parsmall change grows scarcer, and it is the ty now. general opinion that no small change is

needed in military matters. In company with a patriotic democratic chap, who had come up from New York for the express purpose of seeing that the negroes of the Southern Confederacy were not permitted to inform our forces of the movements of the enemy in contravention of the Constitution, I made the festive Shenandoah Valley. On our greatly bitten by mosquitoes, for which he justly blamed the Black Republicans, who are trying to break up this government, and on our arrival at Winchester, we stumbled upon a phlegmatic fellow man in a swallow-tailed coat and green spectacles, who was scated on a stone. by the roadside, reading the "Impending Crisis." The democratic chap passed on, swearing, to the nearest camp; but I paused before the interesting student:

bly, " what are you doing in this see-He looked up at me with great severity.

of countenance, and says he: "I have come here, young man, to agitate the Neshment." What for," says L. " For the love of my species," says he. eagerly, "and for any little contract in

books that may be required for the reclaimed contrabands. apon my arrival in one of the camps near Winchester, that the patriotic democratic chap was making arrangements to divide the army there into Wards, instead of

the way of red breeches and spelling-

how does the canvans proceed?

"Well," says the orderly breathlessly, "Banks' outpost has lost twenty votes in the Tenth Ward by desertions, and has thirty double votes wounded; but I think Banks can still beep neck and neck with McDowell."

"You do, hey?" says the patriotic chap, in great excitement, "Then McDowell must not lend Banks a single vote. Tell him to keep his Ward Committees under of it, and win the card in the next Nominating Convention.

So McDowell'a vetes didn's reinforce Banks in the skirmish, my boy, and Banks lost much popularity by being worsted by the Confederacy.

As soon as the firing had ceased, I went out to meet some of the returning Wards, and came plump upon the swatiow-tail chap, who was agitating the negro question in a corner of the late battlefield, surrounded by fugitive contrabands. "Friend of the human race," says I, how now?

"How far have the collegians progressed? says I.

"They have got," says he, "to their a-b abs. Thus: a-b, ab; o-abo; b-l-li, aboli : t-i-o-n-shun-abolition."

Shameful to relate, my boy, the swalow-tailed chap had no sooner said this than a cavalry ward came charging, helter-skelter, right through the college, tumbling the laculty into the mud, and bruising several sophomore graduates --Simultaneously, the patriotic democrat chap appeared on the scene, and insisted upon it that the contrabands should be immediately returned to the Southern Confederacy, as this is a white man's war. "Otherwise," says he, cholerically, "future reconciliation and reconstruc-

Fearful that I should become confused a little if I remained there any longer. my boy, I at once retired from the place, in company with two sick votes, who were going home on furlough, and reached this city again in good order. Almost the first fellow-beings I met,

u my return, was a seedy and earnest chap from New York, who was worth about a quarter in ready money, and had come to Washington post haste to pledge the Empire State's last dollar and last drop of bleed for the vigorous prosecution of the war.

says I, as we took Richmond together at the bar, "who commissioned you to pledge To tell the truth," says the seedy chap. "it's all I've got left to pledge .-I pledged my pinchbeck chronometer for

three dollars," said he, "just before I left New York, and I'm trying this pledge on I have sometimes feared, my boy, that our Uncle Samuel's concern is turning into a pawnbroking establishment on a large scale, where they make advances on everything tangible and intangible,

except Richmond, my boy-except Rich-Yours, with a presentiment, Opening C. Kana.

Eschewing Party Politics,

cently said, on the floor of the Scnate: When I was nineteen years of age attended a Domocratic Convention, have been a Democrat all my life; but sir, the man who can talk about a Repullican party, or who can talk about any thing in this crisis of the country but the hest means to save his country, is unworthe name of Democrat. There should be

This Government does not belong to caucuses nor to parties. It belongs to the loyal men of this whole country.-I am determined, as far as this question is concerned, that I shall never be a party to any organization until we have peace. Just in proportion as you organize party, you will organize divisa reconnoissance in force, on Monday, to form party organizations at the North, you will have mensfor and against this way thither, the democratic chap was war; and it is the duty of the patriot to

Gettleg Scared. The Raleigh, (N. C.) Journal has this paragraph about the call of President LINCOLN, for three hundred thousand

"It is idle to shut our eyes against the results in case these three hundred thou-"Well, old swallow-tail," says I, affa. sand are brought into the field before fall. With such a dashing spirit as Pope to command them, who will, doubtless, be assigned the largest force, and who will indirectly be the chief commander, as was the case in the Southwest, there gro question; to open African schools; | can be no chance for the heroic Jackson, and, peradventure, to start a water-cure unless a very important advantage is at once gained over the enemy by falling on Pope before his reinforcements strive, or by a successful movement on Washington. Otherwise all is lost. As for intervention that is effectually 'played out.' Pope must be put out of the way, with his command, and that at once, otherwise To return to Western Virginia, I found, we might as well give up the ship. With the alarming dissensions in this State, with the prospects of the election of the Federal candidate for Governor, Colonel Vance, we must confess that the present Regiments, in order, as he said, that the presents no very encouraging state of

its, theorethese, tregals, most with no remistance to be wonden.

A. Hunde freegolactics and functional interange ments of the wonth, and the disease arising from the current of the wonth, and the disease arising from Every case of Reducible Ampiere, and of Phos, and Problems of the Bertaus, and ment cases of Faints, and the current by a precess sensity paints. If other of the latter cases is the fleetance, and ment cases of Faints, and the current by a precess sensity paints. If other of the shirmish with the Confederacy which is policies of the shirmish with the Confederacy which is policies of the shirmish with the Confederacy which is policies of the shirmish with the Confederacy which is policies of the shirmish with the Confederacy which is policies of the shirmish with the Confederacy which is policies of the shirmish with the Confederacy which is not cased to the shirmish with the Confederacy which is not cased to the shirmish with the Confederacy which is not cased to the shirmish with the Confederacy which is policies of the shirmish with the Confederacy which is policies of the shirmish with the Confederacy which is policies of the shirmish with the Confederacy which is policies of the shirmish with the Confederacy which is policies of the shirmish with the Confederacy which is policies of the shirmish with the Confederacy which is policies of the shirmish with the Confederacy which is policies of the shirmish with the Confederacy which is policies of the shirmish with the Confederacy which is policies of the shirmish with the Confederacy which is policies of the shirmish with the Confederacy which is policies of the shirmish with the Confederacy which is policies of the shirmish with the Confederacy which is policies of the shirmish with the Confederacy which is policies of the shirmish with the Confederacy which is policies of the shirmish with the Confederacy which is policies of the shirmish with the Confederacy which is policies of the shirmish with the Confederacy which is policies of the shirm

"Ha!" says the patriotic chap to him, Correspondence between Rebel Gen. Lee and Gen. Halleck

GES, LEE TO GEN, M'CLELLAN. Headquartees Der't Northers Vant July 21. 5 Th. Maj. Gen. George B. McClellon, Com-marking Army of the Potomer;

GENERAL: It has come to my knowledge that many of our citizens, engaged in peaceful avocations, have been arrested cover until Banks get through swith his and imprisoned because they refused to canvaso, for if he takes part in that, and take the wath of allegiance to the United the election results in a victory over the States, while others, by hard and harsh Confederacy, Banks will get all the credit treatment, have been compelled to take an oath not to hear arms against that

I have learned that about one hundred of the latter class have been released from Fertress Monrue. This Government. ofmes to admit the right of the authorities of the United States to arrest our citizens and extort from them their parole not to render military service to their country, under the penalty of incurring ounishment in case they fall into the ands of your forces. I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that such oaths will not be regarded as obligatory, and persons who take them will be required to render military service.

Should your Government treat the rendition of such service by those persons as a breach of parole, and punish it acordingly, this Government will resort to retaliatory measures as the only means of compelling the observance of the rules of civilized warfare. I have the honor to be, very respect

ally, your obedient servant, R. E. LEE. General Commanding.

GEN HALLEGE TO GEN, M'CLELLAN. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ? WASHINGTON, Aug. 18th. Major General George B McClellan, Can-

monding Army of the Potemor: GENERAL I have just received from the djutant Generals office your letter of uly 30th, enclosing a letter from Gen. R E Lee, of July 21st. The letters of Gen. Dix and Major Wood will furnish you with the proper information for a re-ply to Gen. Lee's complaints, in regard o the treatment of prisoners at Fort Monroe. The Government of the United States has never authorized any exterion of oaths of allegiance or military paroles, and has forbidden any measures to be resorted to tending to that end. Instead of extorting oaths of allegiance and paroles, it has refused the application of several thousand prisoners to be permitted to take them and return to hete homes to the rebel States. At the same time this government claims, and will exercise the right to acrest, imprison, or place beyond its military lines, any person suspected of giving aid and information to its enemies, or of any treasonable act. And if persons so arrested voluntarily take the oath of allegiance, o give their military parole, and afterwards iolate their plighted faith, they will be punished according to the laws and isagea of war. You will assure Gen. Lee that no unseemly threats of retaliation on his part will deter this government from exercising its lawful rights over both the persons and property of

whatsoever name or character. Very respectfully your obedient ser H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief U. S. Army. GEN. LEE TO GEN. HALLECE. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE S. C.

NEAR RICHMOND, August 2.

b the General Communding the Army of the United States, Washington Grannal: On the 29th of June last, I was instructed by the Scoretary of War o inquire of Major General McClellan as the truth of alleged murders commited on our citizens by officers of the United States army. The cases of Wm. H. Mumford, reported to have been murdered at New Orleans, by order of Major General B. F. Butler, and Col. John Owen, reported to have been murdored in Missouri, by order of Major General Pope, were those referred to. I had the honor to be informed by Major General McClellan that he had referred these inquiries to his Government for a reply. No answer has as yet been received. The President of the Confederate States has since been credibly informed that numerous other officers of the army of the United States, within the Confederacy, have been guilty of felonies and capital offences which

are punishable by all laws, human and I am directed by him to bring to your otice a few of these. The best authenticated newspapers received from the nited States announce as a fact that Major General Hunter has armed slaves for the murder of their masters, and has thus done all in his power to inaugurate a servile war, which is worse than that of the savage, inasmuch as it superadds other horrors to the indiscriminate slaughter offages, sexes, and conditions. Brigadier General Phelps is reported to have initiated at New Orleans the example net by Major Gen. Hunter on the coast of South Carolina. Brigadier General G. W. Fitch is stated in the name journal to have murdered in cold blood two peaceful citizens, because one of his men, vhile invading our country, was killed by some unknown person while defending

his home. I am instructed by the President of the Confederate States to repeat the inquiry relative to the cases of Mumford and Owen, and to ask whether the statements in relation to the action of Generals Hunter, Phelps and Fitch are admitted to be true, and whether the conduct of these Generals is sanctioned by their Government. I am further directed by his Excellency to give notice that, in the event of not receiving a reply to these inquiries within fifteen days from the delivery of this letter, it will be assumed that the alleged facts are true, and are sanctioned by the Government of the

In such an event, on that Government will rest the responsibility of the retributive or retaliatory measures which shall

war against the Confederate States. I am, most respectfully, your shedient serrant.

(Signed) R. h. Gardin, General Commandin,

OUR, HARLEON TO ORN, LEV. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 5 Sen Lee, Commanding, Acc

Gusume; a Your letter of July 6, was received at the Adjutant General's office on the 14th, but supposing from its in-dorsoment that it required no further reply, it was filed without being shown to the President or Secretary of War. I learn to-day for the first time that such letter had been received, and hasten

to reply. No authentic information has been received in relation to the execution of either John Owen or Mumford; but measures will be immediately taken to ascertain the facts of these alleged exeentions, of which you will be duly in-

I need hardly assure you, General, that o far as the United States authorities are concerned this contest will be carried on in strict accordance with the laws and usages of modern warfare, and that all excesses will be duly punished. In regard to the burning of bridges, &c., within our lines, by persons in disguise as peaceful citizens, I refer you to my letter of the 22d of January last to Gen. Price. think you will find the views there expressed as not materially differing from those stated in your letter. In regard to retaliation by taking the lives of innocent persons, I know of no modern an thority which justifies it except in the extreme case of a war with any uncivilized foe which has himself first established such a barbarous rule. The United States will never countenance such a proceeding unless forced to do so by the barbarous conduct of an enemy who first applies such a rule to our own citizens.

Very respectfully, your obedient serv't
H. W. HALLECK, General in-Chief U.S. Army. GENERAL LUE TO GENERAL BALLECK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE C. S.) Near Richmond, Va., Aug. 2, 1862. o the General Commanding the U. S. Army, GENERAL! In obedience to the order of his Excellency, the President of the hopes that were imposed on me, or exconfederate States, I have the hoper to make you the following communication:

On the 22d of July last a cartel for a ceneral exchange of prisoners was signed by Major-General John A. Dix on behalf of the United States, and by Major-General D. H. Hill on the part of this Government. By the terms of that cartelit is stipulated that all prisioners of war division to prepare the way to rule and hereafter taken shall be discharged on govern those who never will be governed parole until exchanged. Scarcely had the eartel been signed when the military authorities of the United States commenced a practice of changing the char- | times amused, and sometimes astenished acter of the war from such as becomes at witnessing the sympathy entertained civilized nations into a campaign of indiscriminate robbery and murder.

A general order issued by the Secre- manitarians were partisans—they were tary of War of the United States in the all on one side. city of Washington, on the very day that the cartel was signed in Virginia, directs the military communders of the United for the convenience and use of the army without compensation.

A general order issued by Major-Gen. Pope, on the 23d of July last, the day after the date of the cartel, directs the murder of our peaceful citizens as spies, if found quietly tilling their farms in his rear, even outside of his lines.

And one of his Brigadier-Generals, Steinwehr, has seized innocent and peaceful inhabitants to be held as hostages, to the end that they may be murdered in cold blood if any of his soldiers are killed by some unknown persons whom he designates as "bushwhackers." Some of the military authorities seem to suppose that their end will be better attained by a savage war in which no quarter is to be given and no age or sex is to be times. We find ourselves driven by our enemies by steady progress toward a practice which we abhor, and which we are vainly struggling to avoid.

Under these circumstances this Gov-

ernment has issued the accompanying General Order, which I am directed the President to transmit to you, recognizing Major-General Pope and his commissioned officers to be in the position which they have chosen for themselvesthat of robbers and murderers, and not that of public enemies, entitled, If captured, to be treated as prisoners of war. The President also instructs me to inform you that we remance our right of retaliation on the innocent, and will continue to treat the private soldiers of General Pope's army as prisoners of war; but if, after notice to your Government, that they confine repressive measures to the punishment of commissioned officers who are willing to participate in these crimes. the savage practices threatened in the orders alluded to be persisted in, we shall reluctantly be forced to the last resort of accepting the war on the terms chosen by our enemies, until the voice of an outraged humanity shall compel a respect for the recognized usages of war. While the President considers that the facts referred to would justify a refusal on our part to execute the cartel by which we have agreed to liberate an excess of prisoners of war in our hands, a sacred egard for plighted faith which shrinks from the semblance of breaking a promise precludes a resort to such an ex- enlist; Ritchie said he would go, any other forces of the United States the punishment merited by General Pope and such commissioned officers as shoose to participate in the execution of his infas | Communication R. E. LEE, General Communiting.

REPLY OF GENERAL HALLEGE. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY. Washington, Aug. 0, 1862 (

be adopted to put an end to the morelless of the 2nd instant, with inclosures, are received. As these papers are couched in language exceedingly insulting to the United States, I must respectfully declies to receive them. They are returned ernwith

and to may a stillar on manny all shalls

Very respectfully, your obdt, servant, [Signed] H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief, U. S. A.

sharp Speech by Archbishop Hughes,

Archbishop Hughes returns to this the 23d of July, he delivered an address at the laying of the corneratons of the Catholic University, and alluded to American affairs in these unmistakable

terms : "Allusious have been made to the present melancholy circumstances of the country which received me. I have lived in that country nearly half a continey It was a country united, substantially united, but with a margin of a generally approved difference of opinion, which would not permit the human mind to stagnate for the want of something to agitate its power. There has been enough of moral and mental activity to keep things in motion in America. That country is certainly a sad spectacle to the universe to-day. Some powers of the earth are andeavoring for the nonce to unite an old country with hereditary traditions, to render her seemingly incapa-ble of cohesion, and, we know, it is God only knows whether this same extraordinary process, both of mind and physical organ, may not be employed for dividing another country that was likewise united.

Hear and cheers.] "At all events, if you will have the kindness to leave us alone on our side, we'll settle our own affairs quietly. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] Eventually, not quietly, but they will be settled if you keep your hands off. That point is understood perfectly. I have now been ten months absent from the country of my adoption; and although I have had no direct or frequent intercourse with the men who were looked to as the oracles of public sentiment, I know well what in the sentiment of that country. When I left, I left with a commission of peace in its would be in harmony with my personal character, still more with my clerical character; and I have endeavored to discharge all the duties, and to fulfil all the

"It is bad enough for the country to be in civil war, though it is no new thing in the world; but it is terrible when nations are provoked to rise up in their strength, and, as it were, take advantage of a domestic quarrel to divide and he by foreigners. [Vehement cheering.]-There is no use in repining when things are unavoidable; and I have been some the immense slanghter. But those hu-

"It is very little use for an individual to philosophies when a nation breaks up under the influence of passing events States to take the property of our people | for the voice of no single man can arrest it. I fear the American people will never he content until they put this question right. They feel sore; they feel their national dignity has been attacked, that in the moment of their trials and of their difficulties an ungenerous attack was made upon the memory of that attack with feelings of revenge. I am sorry to say it, but I say what I believe in my

conscience to be the truth. (Cheers.) "In the present difficulty it would be entirely a waste of time that I should atcompt to explain how that happened: It is a fact every one knows. No matter what may occur-no matter if foreign interference, whether military or naval should destroy the great cities round the coast-No matter what shall occur, the question must end as I have described spared, than by such hostilities as are that that people shall remain; and if the atomo recognized to be lawful in modern | party that is nominally called rebels, a term which I do not use in regard to them all-if that party shall triumph then I shall transfer my allegiance to that party as the legitimate government of the United States. [Cheers.]

"Our newspapers on this side, English and foreign, and even some you see it in Italian, repeat each other in the sense that this war is carried on by the American government at the expense of the Irish and Germans. Believe that this is a mistake; the Irish and Germans, and all foreigners mingle in it scarcely in proportion to their number in civil life, but the armies, as they are in both states, are real, thorough Americans by generations pasts. The Irish came in as a sprinkling and the Germans not much more; and an other thing is that the Germans and Irish, besides, discharge what they consider a duty to their own and only legitimate

government. [Hear, bear, and cheers.] "Resides that, I have the strongest reason for believing that the Irish in many instances, have entered into the war partly with the idea of discharging their duty and partly to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the implements. Loud cheers and laughter.]"

Tun Sping or '76 .- On Wednesday afternoon, Thomas Gilbert and Nelson litchie were at work in a grain field in Kensington, when Gilbert threw his cradle into the corner of the fence, declaring his intention to go to New Britain and tremity, nor is it his desire to extend to and threw away his pitchfork, and they both started at once, and in an hour their names were enrolled among the brave defenders of their country .- New Bestain

> Some old author gives an account of a battle to which the two opposing armies fought until the whole of both were killed, and, after that, the ghosts of the fall en were seen standing up in full armor and fighting on throughout the rest of

General: Your two communications | the day.